


REMARKS

This patent application includes Claims 1-61 New claims have been added to restore some of the dependencies eliminated by deleting multiple dependencies.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: Sang Kyeong YUN and Dong Hoon KIM

Filed: CONCURRENTLY

For: ~~PIEZOELECTRIC/ELECTROSTRICTIVE FILM ELEMENT FORMED AT LOW~~  
~~TEMPERATURE USING ELECTROPHORETIC DEPOSITION~~

AMENDMENT MARK-UP SHEET FOR PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

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Sir:

In the Claims:

Please amend Claims 22 and 41 to read as follows:

22. (Amended) The piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element in [Claim  
20 or] Claim 21, wherein the method further comprises a step of drying said  
piezoelectric/electrostrictive film between g) and h).

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41. (Amended) The piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element in [Claim 39 or] Claim 40, wherein the method further comprises a step of drying the piezoelectric/electrostrictive film between g) and h).

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: Sang Kyeong YUN ET AL.

Filed: Concurrently

For: PIEZOELECTRIC/ELECTROSPTRICTIVE FILM ELEMENT AT LOW TEMPERA-  
TURE USING ELECTROPHORETIC DEPOSITION

MARKED-UP SPECIFICATION

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~~METHOD FOR FORMING PIEZOELECTRIC/ELECTROSTRICTIVE FILM ELEMENT~~  
~~Formed~~  
~~AT LOW TEMPERATURE USING ELECTROPHORETIC DEPOSITION AND THE~~  
~~FILM ELEMENT FORMED BY THE METHOD~~

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a ~~method for forming~~ piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element <sup>formed by a method</sup> using an ultrafine ceramic oxide powder and the electrophoretic deposition, and piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element produced by the method. In particular, the present invention relates to a ~~method for forming a piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element~~ <sup>formed</sup> at low temperature by way of electrophoretic deposition ~~method~~ using an ultrafine ceramic oxide powder having excellent reactivity and produced by a single process at low temperature, ~~and the piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element produced by the method.~~

Description of the Prior Art

Unit particle micronization and <sup>uniformity of</sup> particle diameter distribution ~~uniformization etc.~~ are emphasized in ceramic oxide powder which is <sup>a</sup> raw material of various devices. Using the ceramics such as ink jet head, memory chip, and piezoelectric substance, <sup>This is</sup> because in case of finer particles the activation energy can be lowered by surface treatment and the reactivity and applicability can be improved by particle electrification.

So far the method has been used where a ceramic sol <sup>with</sup> controlled ~~of~~ viscosity or a ceramic oxide powder regenerated by a suitable solvent is fixed at the substrate in order to form a

piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element in<sup>a</sup> manufacturing method of various film devices using the ceramics. ✓

5 Considering<sup>the</sup> ultimately obtained film quality, methods mainly used for the ceramic sol solution are dip coating, spin coating, electrochemical oxidation/reduction etc. while methods used for the ceramic oxide powder are various printing, molding, electrophoretic deposition (EPD) etc. ✓

Among these methods, EPD is a method to mold an elaborate film, <sup>making use of</sup> using the polarization of each component by electric polarity and the stacking property of solid particles. ✓

In the EPD process using a ceramic oxide powder<sup>shown in block d.</sup> in Figure 2, ceramic particles of average diameter not less than 1  $\mu\text{m}$  made by<sup>a</sup> solid phase process are dispersed in<sup>an</sup> adequate dispersion medium of water or organic dispersant. Then, they are mixed with a pH-controlling medium to make a sol solution controlled<sup>in</sup> of surface electric charge, which the colloidal suspension is used for ceramic to move to<sup>a</sup> cathode or anode to form a film on a substrate. <sup>This</sup> which film is vapor deposited by thermal treatment above 1000°C, eventually to, form the film. ✓

20 EPD like this has<sup>an</sup> advantage to make a high quality film unrestricted<sup>in</sup> of area or thickness, using a simple equipment. ✓

But ~~there needs~~ a separate operation<sup>is needed</sup> to disperse powder using a dispersant, in order to secure dispersibility, because<sup>a</sup> large particle diameter powder is used, <sup>Also,</sup> and there is inevitability<sup>a</sup> problem of high temperature thermal treatment to get material property peculiar<sup>to the</sup> of ceramic, because<sup>the</sup> formed film property is similar to<sup>the</sup> bulk. ✓

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention, to solve the problems, has purpose of <sup>providing</sup> ~~firstly~~ a method <sup>formed by</sup> ~~to form~~ a piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element ~~through~~ <sup>by</sup> electrophoretic deposition and thermal treatment at low temperature using ultrafine ceramic oxide powder, which is very excellent in reactivity <sup>and has</sup> ~~as well as it is~~ very fine in particle size, as it has been made by <sup>a</sup> single process at low temperature by <sup>a</sup> combustion method using ~~the~~ citric acid as a combustion aid ~~and of secondly the provision and supply of~~ piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element formed by the method at low temperature. ✓

The present invention to achieve the purpose, <sup>provides</sup> ~~features~~ a ~~method for forming~~ <sup>a</sup> piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element <sup>forms</sup> at low temperature using electrophoretic deposition, <sup>by</sup> ~~the~~ method comprising the steps of : preparing a solution or a dispersed mixture containing constituent ceramic elements by dissolving or dispersing the raw material of constituent ceramic elements in a solvent or a dispersion medium; preparing a mixed solution by adding citric acid into the solution or the dispersed mixture in which the constituent ceramic elements are dissolved or dispersed; getting ultrafine ceramic oxide powder of particle size less than 1  $\mu\text{m}$  with uniform particle diameter size distribution, by forming ceramic oxide without scattering over, by <sup>a</sup> nonexplosive oxidative-reductive combustion reaction by thermally treating the mixed solution at 100-500°C; preparing a suspension by dispersing the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder in an organic dispersant; preparing <sup>a</sup> ceramic sol solution by dissolving constituent ceramic elements of <sup>the</sup> same or similar constituent <sup>as</sup> with the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder in water or

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✓ an organic solvent; dispersing by mixing the suspension in which the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder is dispersed <sup>with the ceramic sol solution</sup> ~~with the ceramic sol solution~~; forming a piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element by submerging a substrate into the suspension <sup>in</sup> which the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder and the ceramic sol solution are mixed and then by performing electrophoretic deposition; and thermally treating the piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element at 100-600°C, so that the solvent is removed by the thermal treatment and ~~the~~ bonding among the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder particles is induced, while the ceramic sol acts as a reaction medium on the surfaces of the ceramic oxide particles. ✓

Also the present invention features a piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element produced by a method comprising the steps of: preparing a solution or a dispersed mixture containing constituent ceramic elements by dissolving or dispersing the raw material of constituent ceramic elements in a solvent or dispersion medium; preparing a mixed solution by adding citric acid into the solution or the dispersed mixture in which the constituent ceramic elements are dissolved or dispersed; getting ultrafine ceramic oxide powder of particle size less than 1  $\mu\text{m}$  with uniform particle diameter size distribution by forming ceramic oxide without scattering over, by <sup>a</sup> nonexplosive oxidative-reductive combustion reaction by thermally treating the mixed solution at 100-500°C; preparing a suspension by dispersing the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder in an organic dispersant; <sup>a</sup> preparing ceramic sol solution by ~~presently dissolving~~ constituent ceramic elements of <sup>the</sup> same or similar



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5 constituent <sup>as</sup> with the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder in water or  
an organic solvent; dispersing by mixing <sup>with the ceramic sol solution</sup> the suspension in which  
the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder is dispersed ~~with the ceramic~~  
~~sol solution~~; forming a piezoelectric/electrostrictive film  
element by submerging a substrate into the suspension, <sup>in</sup> which the  
ultrafine ceramic oxide powder and the ceramic sol solution are  
mixed and then ~~by~~ performing electrophoretic deposition; and  
thermally treating the piezoelectric/electrostrictive film  
element at 100-600°C, so that the solvent is removed by the  
thermal treatment and ~~the~~ bonding among the ultrafine ceramic  
oxide powder particles is induced, while the ceramic sol acts as  
a reaction medium on the surfaces of the ceramic oxide  
particles.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a flow diagram <sup>for</sup> producing method <sup>for producing</sup> of ultrafine  
ceramic oxide powder used in the present invention.

Figure 2 is a flow diagram of <sup>forming</sup> process <sup>for forming</sup> of  
piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element using the  
conventional electrophoretic deposition.

20 Figure 3 is a flow diagram of a method for forming a  
piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element using ~~the~~  
electrophoretic deposition at low temperature according to the  
present invention.

#### DETAIL DESCRIPTION

25 The present invention will be explained in detail.

First, a method for producing a <sup>ultrafine</sup> ceramic oxide  
powder used as a raw material in <sup>a</sup> piezoelectric/electrostrictive  
film element, <sup>producing</sup> according to the present invention as in

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a flow diagram of Figure 1 will be explained.

5 A <sup>n</sup>ultrafine ceramic oxide powder <sup>manufacturing</sup> ~~producing~~ method of the present invention comprises the steps of: sufficiently dissolving or uniformly dispersing the raw material of constituent ceramic elements in <sup>a</sup> solvent or dispersant to make a solution or a dispersion mixture containing the constituent ceramic elements; adding, into the solution or the dispersion mixture containing the constituent ceramic elements, citric acid in no less than the required amount to give rise to an oxidative-reductive combustion reaction with an anion of the ceramic constituent ceramic element so as to make a mixed solution; and thermally treating the mixed liquid at 100-500°C. But it may additionally further comprises a step of conducting additional thermal treatment at 700-900°C to increase crystallinity.

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15  
20 As for the raw material containing the constituent ceramic elements, use is made of ~~from among~~ <sup>an</sup> oxide, carbonate, nitrate etc. of constituent ceramic element, its salt with organics or inorganics, or <sup>a</sup> constituent ceramic element ~~s~~ complex.

25 As for the constituent ceramic element, it is preferable to use a piezoelectric/electrostrictive ceramic element comprising lead (Pb) and titanium (Ti) as basic constituent elements.

Especially as <sup>to</sup> ~~for~~ the constituent ceramic element, it is preferable to use that composed of elements including lead (Pb), zirconium (Zr) and titanium (Ti), or lead (Pb), zirconium (Zr), titanium (Ti) / lead (Pb), magnesium (Mg), niobium (Nb).

As for the solvent, or the dispersant to dissolve or ~~disperse the raw material of~~ <sup>to</sup> constituent ceramic elements, one

or more are selected ~~to use~~ from among water and organic solvents that can dissolve or disperse the raw material containing the constituent ceramic elements. As for the organic solvents, mainly acetic acid, dimethyl formamide, methoxyethanol, alcohols, <sup>or</sup> glycols ~~etc.~~ are used.

As for the combustion aid, citric acid is used, which is an organic compound that can give rise to <sup>a</sup> combustion reaction. In the conventional method, ~~the~~ citric acid has been used, not as a combustion aid, but <sup>as</sup> a complexing agent in order to give reaction uniformity, and <sup>it</sup> has been <sup>es</sup> used in process <sup>the</sup> such as Pechini process, where <sup>a</sup> speed-controlled combustion reaction can be induced using citric acid's flammability and complex formation effect.

A mixture is made by adding citric acid into a solution or a dispersed mixture where constituent ceramic elements are dissolved or dispersed. The quantity of the citric acid added shall not be less than the necessary amount to give rise to oxidative-reductive combustion reaction with the anion of the constituent ceramic element. Reaction speed can be controlled by the quantity of citric acid added.

The mixture made by the addition of the citric acid is thermally treated at 100-500°C. Though the crystallinity of the ceramic phase increases <sup>with</sup> ~~as~~ the temperature for the thermal treatment, the citric acid combustion reaction may start enough if <sup>the</sup> ~~only~~ temperature for the thermal treatment is over 100°C. ~~And~~ Although <sup>the</sup> reaction can arise even if the temperature for the thermal treatment is above 500°C, thermally treating above that temperature is meaningless when comparing <sup>ed</sup> with the conventional

method.

✓ More preferably, it shall be thermally treated at 150-300°C, which is a temperature range <sup>that</sup> can secure suitably the crystallinity of the ceramic phase, although it is <sup>a</sup> considerably low temperature range for a thermal treatment.

5 If the mixture is thermally treated to vaporize the solvent or the dispersant, the added citric acid acts as a reductive combustion aid and is removed, giving rise to <sup>a</sup> nonexplosive oxidative-reductive combustion reaction with the anion of <sup>a</sup> constituent ceramic element, when the ceramic oxide is formed without scattering out by virtue of reaction heat generated at this time. ✓

And in the reaction, components other than the constituent ceramic element are removed <sup>after</sup> during sufficient time of combustion reaction so that the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder of pure type without impurity is obtained. ✓

The particle size of the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder obtained by the method is below 1  $\mu\text{m}$ , and is specifically 0.01-0.1  $\mu\text{m}$  so extremely fine with uniform powder particle diameter distribution. The primary particles of <sup>the</sup> which powder exist as independent bodies or as a soft aggregate type, and are in completely burnt ceramic phase so that the weight does not decrease even by additional thermal treatment. ✓

20 And because the powder has excellent surface reactivity, so that molding is feasible even only with a thermal treatment at low temperature, the degree of freedom for a vibration plate is high and diverse methods of printing and coating can be applied. ✓

25 But it may additionally comprises a step of conducting additional thermal treatment of the obtained ultrafine ceramic

oxide powder at 700-900°C to increase the crystallinity of the powder produced.

5 A method for forming a piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element at low temperature by <sup>as</sup> electrophoretic deposition process using ultrafine ceramic oxide powder will be explained. Figure 3 <sup>represents</sup> shows a method for forming a piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element at low temperature by <sup>as</sup> electrophoretic deposition process. ✓

10 As for the ceramic oxide powder, the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder obtained by the method is used because it is effective to use fine powder to secure <sup>a</sup> system feasible of forming at low temperature, considering the powder reactivity itself. ✓

15 The ultrafine ceramic oxide powder produced has small ceramic particle size with uniform size distribution and no voids, so that it can get <sup>achieve</sup> ideal stacking result with maximum bonding strength between particles. ✓

20 ~~Whence~~ It is preferable to use PZT, PMN or their solid solution (PZT-PMN) complex oxides ~~as~~ for the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder. ✓

25 ~~And~~ The ultrafine ceramic oxide powder may additionally comprise one or more components among nickel (Ni), lanthanum (La), barium (Ba), zinc (Zn), lithium (Li), cobalt (Co), cadmium (Cd), cerium (Ce), chromium (Cr), antimony (Sb), iron (Fe), yttrium (Y), tantalum (Ta), tungsten (W), strontium (Sr), calcium (Ca), bismuth (Bi), tin (Sn) and manganese (Mn). ✓

Because interparticle vacancy exists no matter how closely it <sup>on</sup> approaches ideal stacking state, in order to improve <sup>the</sup> density ✓

problem occurring according to the interparticle vacancy, <sup>†</sup> here ✓  
are separately prepared: a suspension or a dispersion liquid ✓  
<sup>comprising</sup> dispersed of the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder in an organic  
✓ dispersant; and a ceramic sol solution having <sup>the</sup> same or similar  
composition with the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder.

5 The ultrafine ceramic oxide powder <sup>which</sup> is used dispersed in an ✓  
organic dispersant, <sup>are</sup> as for which <sup>is</sup> mainly used alcohols such as ✓  
ethanol and methoxy ethanol, and acetones such as acetone and  
acetyl acetone.

10 It is preferable that the content of the organic dispersant  
is 1-500 ml per gram of the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder. It <sup>is</sup> ~~used~~ <sup>used</sup> ~~because~~ <sup>used</sup> adequate dispersion does not arise if the content of  
the organic dispersant is lower than 1 ml per gram of the  
ultrafine ceramic oxide powder, while if the content is higher ✓  
than 500 ml per gram of the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder, ~~then~~ ✓  
the oxide powder is diluted to be of <sup>an</sup> exceedingly low viscosity. ✓

15 The ceramic sol solution is made based on water or organic  
solvent which can be used from among a variety of organic  
solvents but is preferable to be mainly acetic acid, dimethyl  
20 formamide, methoxyethanol, alcohols, glycols etc.

Then the ceramic sol solution and the suspension of the  
ultrafine ceramic oxide powder which are prepared separately are  
mixed. <sup>A preferred</sup> The mixing ratio of the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder ✓  
and the ceramic sol solution <sup>is that</sup> ~~may be preferable if the content of~~ ✓  
25 ~~the~~ ceramic sol solution is 1-500 parts by weight based on the ✓  
weight of the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder when the powder and  
the suspension are mixed.

Thus if the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder and the ceramic ✓

sol solution are mixed, <sup>the</sup> most of <sup>the</sup> voids occurred after stacking is filled by the ceramic sol and the sol is transferred to <sup>the</sup> ceramic particles during <sup>the</sup> thermal treatment process, after the film formation, so that voids substantially decrease.

5 ~~And~~ As the ceramic sol itself has electric charge and is compatible with both the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder and the solvent, it is feasible <sup>to achieve</sup> of stabilization of the suspension and the surface electricity charge treatment of the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder, even without <sup>or</sup> separate operation and pH control medium.

10 If a work electrode <sup>is</sup> attached <sup>to</sup> of substrate and an opposite electrode dip <sup>into</sup> <sup>the</sup> sol solution <sup>mixed</sup> <sup>of</sup> the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder and the ceramic sol solution, the ceramic sol and the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder polarized in the sol solution phase move to the work electrode to form a film on the substrate ~~attached at the work electrode.~~

Metal, resinous polymeric organic compound, or ceramics may be used as a vibration plate.

20 ~~As~~ For the metal for the vibrating plate, nickel (Ni) or stainless steel is mainly used; as for the resinous polymeric organic compound, polyester, polyimide, or teflon resin is mainly used; and as for the ceramics, alumina ( $Al_2O_3$ ), zirconia ( $ZrO_2$ ), silicon (Si), silicon carbide (SiC), silicon nitride ( $Si_3N_4$ ), silicon dioxide ( $SiO_2$ ), or glasses is mainly used.

25 At this time, it may be postfinished after generally forming the film on <sup>the</sup> substrate, or <sup>or</sup> screen, mold, or mask might be set on the substrate so as to form a piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element of desired type.

Whence *It* is preferable to form the piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element <sup>with a</sup> ~~in the~~ thickness of 1-100  $\mu\text{m}$ , and ~~may be~~ more preferable to form <sup>if with a</sup> ~~in the~~ thickness of 5-30  $\mu\text{m}$ .

5 The formed piezoelectric/electrostrictive film is thermally treated to remove the remaining solvent and <sup>to</sup> ~~convert~~ the contained sol into fine ceramic particles. Thus the solvent is removed by thermal treatment and the ceramic sol acts as a reaction medium on oxide particle surface to induce the bonding between ultrafine ceramic oxide particles.

The reason for the reaction, ~~is~~ sufficient only by the thermal treatment at ~~the~~ low temperature of 100-600°C, <sup>the</sup> is that a reaction <sup>same</sup> as a sintering may take place by mutual reaction of bonding between the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder and the raw material of the constituent ceramic elements in the ceramic sol solution. And ~~so~~, the added organic materials are removed during the thermal treatment.

Specifically in case of the polymeric organic compound, because the substrate may be damaged if thermally treated above 500°C, it is preferable to thermally treat it at 100-300°C, ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~case where~~ the polymeric organic compound is used as a substrate.

20 ~~so~~ <sup>more</sup> preferably, thermal treatment may be conducted at 150-300°C, which temperature range can suitably secure the crystallinity and formability of the piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element, <sup>although</sup> even as the range is for the thermal treatment at considerably low temperature.

25 And ~~The~~ method ~~mat~~ further comprise a step of drying the ~~to be~~ formed piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element before the



thermal treatment, after forming the piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element, <sup>and</sup> whence it is preferable to dry the piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element at 70-100°C.

5 The piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element obtained by the method is excellent in characteristics proper of ceramics, although the element has been thermally treated at low temperature.

So as for the present invention as above, energy required for electrophoretic deposition process is reduced, because the ultrafine ceramic oxide powder is used and there is a low energization effect of the producing method, because the piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element can be formed <sup>where</sup> the stacking status of the particles is very dense even only with the thermal treatment at low temperature.

Now the present invention will be explained in detail by the following practical examples. But the following application examples are only illustrations of the present invention and do not <sup>limit</sup> ~~confine~~ the extent of the present invention.

[Example 1]

20 1 g of fine powder PZT-PMN was added into methoxyethanol 300 ml and acetyl acetone 20 ml, and 1 g of PZT sol was added into the mixed solution. Then, it was dispersed for 30 minutes by an ultrasonic generator. Afterwards it was agitated by a magnetic stirrer.

25 A SUS 316L plate fixed <sup>to the</sup> ~~on~~ silicon substrate and mask was prepared as a work electrode and a SUS plate of <sup>the</sup> same area was prepared as an opposite charge electrode. The electrodes were put <sup>an</sup> ~~into the~~ suspension and were connected to electric supply to

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5 proceed<sup>duce</sup> electrophoretic deposition at 70 V and 0.03 A for 10 minutes. ✓

The work electrode ~~completed~~<sup>treated by</sup> of vapor deposition was withdrawn, the substrate was separated from the SUS plate, and the mask was removed. ✓

The substrate<sup>portion</sup> where a pattern had been formed was thermally treated at 100°C in a chamber and was dried, ~~which~~<sup>and</sup> was then thermally treated at 300°C<sup>for</sup> 2 hr. Then aluminum was vapor deposited as an upper electrode, and electric potential was ~~added~~<sup>applied</sup> to measure the displacement of the substrate (vibration plate) by piezoelectric phenomenon. ✓

The piezoelectric characteristics represented by the displacement of the vibration plate ~~was more~~<sup>was better</sup> excellent<sup>and better</sup> than that of a piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element produced by the conventional method. ✓

[Example 2]

1 g of fine powder PZT-PMN was added into methoxyethanol 300 ml and acetyl acetone 100 ml, ~~and~~ into which mixed solution, 4 g of PZT sol was added. Then it was dispersed for 30 minutes by a untrasonic generator. Afterwards it was agitated by a magnetic stirrer. ✓

25 A SUS 316L plate fixed ~~of~~<sup>to a</sup> nickel substrate and ~~a~~<sup>a</sup> mask was prepared as a work electrode and a SUS plate of ~~the~~<sup>the</sup> same area was prepared as an opposite charge electrode. Then the electrodes were put into the suspension and were connected to ~~an~~<sup>an</sup> electric supply to proceed<sup>duce</sup> electrophoretic deposition at 70 V and 0.03 A for 10 minutes. ✓

The work electrode ~~completed~~<sup>treated by</sup> of vapor deposition was



# ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

10 09 07 58 34 10 11 01  
5 The ~~present invention relates to A method for forming~~  
piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element <sup>formed</sup> at low temperature ✓  
using electrophoretic deposition, <sup>by method which includes</sup> the method comprising the steps  
of: ~~preparing a solution or a dispersed mixture containing~~  
constituent ceramic elements by dissolving or dispersing the raw  
material of constituent ceramic elements in a solvent or a  
dispersion medium; ~~preparing a mixed solution by adding citric~~  
acid into the solution or the dispersed mixture ~~in which the~~  
constituent ceramic elements are dissolved or dispersed; ~~getting~~ <sup>obtaining</sup>  
ultrafine ceramic oxide powder of particle size less than 1  $\mu\text{m}$   
with uniform particle diameter size distribution by forming  
ceramic oxide ~~without scattering over~~ <sup>by</sup> nonexplosive oxidative-  
reductive combustion reaction by thermally treating the mixed  
solution at 100-500°C; preparing a suspension by dispersing the  
ultrafine ceramic oxide powder in an organic dispersant;  
preparing ceramic sol solution by dissolving constituent ceramic  
elements of <sup>the</sup> same or similar constituent <sup>so</sup> with the ultrafine  
ceramic oxide powder in water or an organic solvent; ~~dispersing~~  
20 ~~by mixing the suspension in which the ultrafine ceramic oxide~~  
~~powder is dispersed~~ with the ceramic sol solution; forming a  
piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element by submerging a  
substrate into <sup>the mixture</sup> ~~the suspension which the ultrafine ceramic oxide~~  
~~powder and the ceramic sol solution are mixed~~ and then by  
25 performing electrophoretic deposition; and thermally treating the  
piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element at 100-600°C.  
Also the present invention relates to a  
piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element produced by the

method. Whose advantageous effects are that energy required for electrophoretic deposition process is reduced and piezoelectric/electrostrictive film element can be formed where stacking status of particles is very dense even only with low temperature treatment.

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